

ONE CENT.

**"Have Attained Pole,"
Declares Amundsen;
Scott Is Also There**

**Norwegian Explorer Gives December 14-17
as Date of Discovery of Southern Ex-
tremity, After Stating British
Officer Was There.**

LONDON PAPER GETS CABLEGRAM

Announcement that Details of Swedish Expedition Will Be Forthcoming Immediately Arouses Intense Interest—Lieut. Shackleton's Statement.

London, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle this morning prints the following dispatch, dated Christiania:

"The following telegram has been received from Hobart, Tasmania: 'Pole attained December 14-17, 1911. All well.'"

"ROALD AMUNDSEN."
Details of Capt. Amundsen's feat and the difficulty he had to surmount are not yet to hand.

The cablegram which announces his triumph, which is reproduced in facsimile by the Chronicle, the Chronicle announces, was sent by the explorer's brother, Leon Amundsen, from Christiania. It also announces that Capt. Amundsen's own story will be in hand to-morrow.

SHACKLETON DISMISSES REPORT

Sir Ernest Shackleton, in a later edition of the Daily Chronicle, writes the following on Amundsen's discovery:

"Analyzing the somewhat brief cable to hand announcing Amundsen's attainment of the south pole, one from previous experience would assume that the journey was done with extreme rapidity and under very favorable conditions.

et ed spot from different directions may have met at the pole itself. Amundsen's equipment, though not so large as Scott's, has peculiar advantages when you consider the nationality of the expedition.

The Norwegians who accompanied Amundsen are accustomed to the driving of dogs, and are horn ski runners. The broad stretches on the plateau and

"Amundsen has attained the geographical south pole, the long-sought-for spot and finish of record-breaking far the south of the earth," said the *Times*. Assuming that the latitude of Amundsen's winter quarters were in 74.5 S, that is only 60 geographical miles from the south pole. This place was named the Bay of Whales by me on my expedition and was formerly known as Balloon

"Capt. Scott's party in the Terra Nova, who found Amundsen at the Bay of Whales, described him as a wonderfully trained, stopping or moving on at the sound of a whistle. No matter which party reached the pole first, it was a great triumph. To unveil the mystery of the south, and to increase interest and desire for further work in this great unknown."

There is no indication in the cable whether Amundsen followed the route of his expedition in reaching the mountains that guard the approach to the ice barrier. He may have followed a new route, an easier one, up to the plateau which lies about 3,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea level.

Amundsen's weather was not so good as the words of the cable gram "Pole attained December 14 to 17," evidently means that on reaching the geographically correct location, Amundsen did not exist as to his exact position, he waited three days, taking no observations, and then returned to the coast.

Hardest Journey on Earth.

New York, March 7.—The trip down the bottom side of the earth in search of the North Pole is the most perilous and desperate journey in the world. The explored regions of the arctic short of the pole before this discovery by Peary, had no terrors such as are offered by the antarctic, and when the explorer reaches the South Pole, it is expected to relate hardships under widely different conditions from those which Peary on his lone march had to face on his way to the north pole.

"The advantage of taking three days' continuous observations at the pole are as follows:

"Assuming that the explorer took a noon observation of the altitude of the

sun and found that it was at the pole, the "sagittarius" of the sky. The slow movement of the sun which completes a circle with hardly any perceptible variation for the second day at the same spot and the difficulty of the declination of the sun were coincident with his observations of the day before, and it does this for the third day, he says, safely.

It has been given to few men to attain this plateau, and their experiences in a cold more bitter by far than any other encountered in the far north, in highly variable winds, in the most violent blizzards and awed by weird electrical storms, were forbidding enough to discourage any further search for the irresistible call of the unknown and the fact that the hard road led to fame, to

shot is not as reliable as a continuous series of observations. If he were using a transit instrument, there would be no doubt that he could ascertain the position of the pole to one mile.

THE POLE IS FORTY-FIVE DEGREES

"If Amundsen left the pole on December 17 with a fair wind behind him, he could return to his winter quarters entering the circle containing 54,800 square miles of practically unexplored area of the earth's surface in less than a month. This is a fine unit for habitation as the moon—protected from intrusion upon its solitudes by the great voids of space—has by mountain castles that nature seems to have thrown up to make impregnable the secret of the fashioning of the

in about forty-five days. "We left our furthestmost south, which was, roughly speaking, about 160 miles from the mouth of the river, on January 28, and reached our winter quarters on February 28. They were 550 geographical miles from the pole, approximately 100 miles from the mouth of the river. Amundsen would have to cover from the pole to his winter headquarters, as the rest of the party would have to travel 140 miles farther. It was obvious that if Amundsen reached the Bay of Whales, at the end

But because of these conditions the goal of the south pole became the one great attainment unachieved of man, and the nature of things the last year has seen a race for the south pole, with at least four nations at one time contending for it. It has become a struggle into an actual physical struggle between the expeditions of Capt. Scott, the head of the English explorers, and the expedition of Amundsen, the head of a company of Norwegian adventurers and scientists.

**FOUR ARE KILLED
IN WABASH WRECK**

The question naturally rises in one's mind, did Capt. Scott reach the pole before December 15? Is so, the honor lies with the British flag, but the same conclusion, arrived at in the same need of

dead:

Mrs. U. G. GOOD, boarded train at Fort Wena, Ind., en route to St. Louis; back broken, died about immediately.

Mrs. GRANT, en route to Kansas City; killed instantly.

FULLMAN PORTER, name unknown.

UNKNOWN YOUTH, about eighteen years old.

Among the injured are:

Ed F. Back, system manager, Detroit.
W. J. Barnhart, brakeman on passenger train, Detroit.
L. H. Hubertson, Gander, N. J.
F. M. Morgan, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pullman conductor.
Robert H. Hines, N. Y.

May Have Met at Pole.

There may have been a more dramatic situation still. Two parties crossing the glacier and converging toward the cave-

Eight cars, including the baggage car and diner, were overturned. The day coaches were crowded and the Pullmans were well filled when the accident occurred.